THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)	$ 10
"	12	"	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,		"	"	15
"	12	"	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,		"	"	20
"	12	"	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORRH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1854. No. 85.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " " } 3 each.
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.* } 2 each.
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.* } 1 each.
September 16, 1853. 87—

33 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
100 Packages of Steam Refined do.,
200 Bags Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee,
35 Chests Superior Green and Black Teas,
800 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Mould Candles,
Just received and for sale low, by
BAIN, HATTON & Co.,
Portsmouth, Va.
May 10. 50—

WE HAVE RECEIVED OUR SUPPLY OF Linen Shirtings, Pillow case Linens, fine fronting and Shirting Linens, of the most approved makers, Figured and striped Linens, for children, also Linen Damasks, Linen Towels and Napkins, Russia Huckaback and other kinds of towelling, Diapre, Bleached and Brown Shirting, Cottons of all kinds. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

OREGON PEAS.—Another supply of these celebrated Peas, is received and for sale at a reduced price, by
P. F. PESCUD.

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes—for sale very low by
P. F. PESCUD.

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

DRESSING COMBS.—A fine assortment is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large stock on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SEIDLETZ POWDERS.—A supply of very superior Seidletz Powders, just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

MUSTARD.—A further supply of London Mustard of very superior quality, just received at
PESCUD'S.

BREAST PUMPS.—A supply of very superior quality for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

SYRINGES.—A large stock of Syringes—of all kinds, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMPS.—I will sell my present supply of Fluid Lamps, at reduced prices, as I desire to introduce a new style.
P. F. PESCUD.

FRESH CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just received, and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE, GLUE.—A large supply of White and Brown Glue just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.
Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
June 9, '54. —62

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF THEIR SPRING AND Summer supplies—making the largest and most extensive stock of Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Perfumery, &c., which they have ever had the pleasure to offer the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country, and which they will dispose of at the lowest market prices.

Physicians, Country Merchants, Builders, Painters, Planters and others will find it to their interest to give them a call before making their purchases.
April 27, 1854. 47—

GARDEN SEED.—We are now in receipt of a large supply of Garden Seed, warranted fresh, to which the attention of Gardeners is invited.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Bazin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
October 11, 1853. 96—

GRASS SEED.—Red clover, Herds grass, Blue grass, mixed lawn grass and Lucerne. Just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SMUT IN WHEAT.—400 LBS. BLUE-STONE, THE great preventative of smut in wheat, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—800 LBS. OF THIS SUPERior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—2000 PAPERS OF SUPERior Virginia Smoking Tobacco, recommended by the "first families." For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. orby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SARATOGA WATER. A LARGE SUPPLY just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD
April 27th, 1854. 47—

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO. JONES' Premium, pride of Virginia, Rock Candy Extra Dan River, and other popular brands in store, and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!!—1000 GALLS. LINSEED, COTTON Seed, Machine and Tanners' Oils for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OREGON PEAS.—A SMALL SUPPLY IN STORE and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

ORANGES! ORANGES!!—20 BOXES FRESH ORANGES just received and for sale by
ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
New Confectionary Store.
Raleigh, April 25, 1854. 46—

WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS.—JUST RECEIVED 100 Plain and Figured, new style at HARDING'S.

10 DOZEN GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS JUST received. E. L. HARDING.

100 FINE SILK ALPACCA FROCKS JUST received at HARDING'S.
May 10, 1854. 51—

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$5,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1853. 58—

WASHINGTON CITY LIME.—200 CASKS Washington City Lime, (superior for whitewashing) just received. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April 1, 1854. 40—

IRISH THOMASTON LIME.—650 CASKS Irish Thomaston Lime, per schooner "Beanchamp"—direct from Maine—now landing at our Wharf. For sale low by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April, 1854. 40—

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

NEW SHOES BY EXPRESS.—A VERY LARGE and late arrival of Shoes, from the Manufactury's in Philadelphia, embracing Walking Shoes, Slippers, Bootees, Gaiters. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
June 22, 1854. 63—

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—200 PAIRS embracing all the different styles, at HARDING'S.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

GARDEN SEEDS. A FULL AND FRESH SUPply of Garden Seeds, just received, and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854 28—

PURE and No. 1 qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders, a first rate and cheap article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

Hay.

400 Bales prime Hay—Cargo of Brig Delta—now landing at our Wharf. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., June 26, 1854. 54—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!—A very large assortment of Silk and Black Lace Mantillas and Points. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SILK AND OPEN STRAW BONNETS AND INFANTS Flats. W. H. & R.

FANS! FANS!—MOURNING AND FANCY FAN W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENN OF LACE GOODS. Collars, Chimezettes and Under Sleves.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SERVANTS GOODS.—MARLBORO' STRIPES, Plaids, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.

The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c.; Cloth, Leather and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Glove and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention; Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Travelling Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.

A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins," best qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Ink; Mathematical Instructions; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.

All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in any house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.
HENRY D. TURNER,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 25, 1854. 21—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

DAILY LINE BETWEEN PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, EDENTON AND PLYMOUTH. On and after Saturday 14th instant, the Steamer SCHULTZ will be placed on the route from Black Water to Plymouth, thus forming a daily line, (Sundays excepted.)

The STAG, Capt. Middleton, will leave Black Water on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, immediately after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth in the evening of the same days.

The SCHULTZ, Capt. Halsey, will leave Black Water on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, as 6 o'clock, A. M. Passing up and down the River in the day time, arriving at Black Water in time for the Express Train.

The SCHULTZ will leave Edenton at 8 o'clock, A. M.; will pass by Colerain at 9½; will be at the Gatesville Wharf at about 11; Winton at 12 o'clock; and Reddick's at 1 P. M.

Passengers coming off in Boats will be taken on board at any point on the Chowan River.

Freight will be received and landed at all convenient points on the River.
J. W. KEELING, *Agent.*
April 3, 1854. 40—tf.

Still alive and trying to Please!

THE SUBSCRIBER IS STILL CARRYING ON the manufacture of Turpentine and Brandy Stills in all its branches, and flatters himself that by the long experience and practice and the large number of Stills he has made he can and will give satisfaction, and please all who will give him a call. He also is prepared to do all kind of work in Copper, Brass, Iron and Steel.

He has also on hand at present 13 of the very best Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms, which he will sell low for cash, or, on time for good notes. He also will warrant the Stills in durability, workmanship and materials. He also offers any who can make a better Turpentine Still than the Subscriber $300, also the price shall be at least $200 less than any other manufactory. Gentlemen, bear in mind that I was the first man who suppressed the Northern manufactories from treading on your corns.
JOS. WOLTERING.
Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 69—3m.

MRS. J. WOLTERING KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand Confectionarys and fancy Goods, also family groceries, such as Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Rice, Bacon, &c., &c.,
China and glass ware. Come and see.
WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 60—3m.

Hay! Hay!! Hay!!!

250 Bales prime Hay.
30 Hhds. dry and bright N. O. Sugar landing this day, and for sale low by
BAIN, HATTON & CO.
Prrtsmouth, Va., June 26, 1854. 54—

WE COME AGAIN!—HARDWARE! HARDWARE! *At reduced prices,* also, Jail and Store door Locks warranted not to be picked nor broke open, his own manufacture; also Barn, Smoke-House and Mill Locks, all at reduced prices. Come and see. Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.
JOS. WOLTERING.
Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 69—3m.

Hats! Hats!! Fall Fashions.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER RESPECTFULLY announce to their numerous customers and the public that they have just received *Beebe's Fall Style of Hats* which are unrivalled for durability and elegance. Fashionable fits guarantied, as well as good fits. Call at their spacious Store on Fayetteville Street, and be accommodated with a good article. Beebe, finish and fashionable fits are the watchwords by which, in this line, we expect not only to accommodate many heads, but generally to go ahead.
Raleigh, July 25, 1854. 72—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

VALUABLE BOOKS. AMERICAN POULTRY Yard by D. J. Brown.
The Diseases of Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.
American Bee Keeper's manual, illustrated with many engravings by T. B. Miller.
American Bird Fancier, considered with reference to the breeding, rearing, feeding, management, &c., of cage and house birds, illustrated with engravings by D. J. Brown.
American architect, comprising original designs of cheap country and village residences, with details, specifications, plans, directions, and an estimate of the cost of each design, by John W Ritch, architect. First and second series, 2 vols. in one.
Domestic Medicine—Gun's Domestic medicine, or poor man's friend in the hours of affliction, pain and Sickness. Raymond's new revised addition, improved and enlarged, by John C. Gunn, 8 vo.
Practical Agriculture, by James F. W. Johnston, F. R. S. S. S. and E.
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture; new edition, with an appendix.
Youatt and Martin on Cattle by Ambrose Stevens;
Youatt on the structure and diseases of the horse; also practical rules for buyers, breeders, smiths, &c.; edited by W. C. Spooner, with an account of the breeds in the United States, by Henry S. Randall.
Cole's American Veterinarian, or diseases of domestic animals.
Mason's Farrier, comprising a general description of the horse, with modes of management in all cases, and treatment of diseases, &c.
Coles American fruit book.
Breck's book on flowers.
A treatise on the construction, heating and ventilation of hot-houses.
Buist on the culture of the rose.
American flower garden directors, containing directions for the culture of plants, in the hot house, green house, &c., by Buist.
Johnson's dictionary of gardening, edited by David Landreth.
Schenck's gardner's text book.
The American fowl breeder, illustrated.
Dixen's & Kerrs ornamental and domestic poultry, with colored illustrations.
Bennett's domestic poultry book.
Miner's " "
Allen's Domestic Animals.
Beech's American practico and family physician, thick 8vo. shp. This work having been recently thoroughly revised, no additions or improvements can be made.
Landscape gardening, park and pleasure grounds, by Smith.
Practical treatise on the culture of the Grape, by J. Fiske Allen.
The progressive farmer, T. A. Nash.
Coleman's practical agriculture, and rural economy.
Rodger's scientific agriculture.
Calcareous Manures, by Edmund Ruffin.
Clatter and Youatt's cattle doctor, by Skinner.
Youatt on the pig.
Hoare on the grape vine.
Stevens' book of the farm; a complete guide to the farmer, steward, ploughman, cattleman, shepherd, fieldworker, and dairy maid. By Henry Stevens, with 450 illustrations to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by J. S. Skinner, really one of the best books for a farmer to possess, 2 vols.
The American farm book, R. L. Allen.
The cottage and farm bee keeper; a practical work, by a county curate.
Allen's rural architecture, comprising Farm Houses, Cottages, Carriage Houses, Sheep Cotes, Piggories, Barns, &c., &c., by Lewis F. Allen.
The American Huck book, by Dana.
The rose culturist.
Blake's Farmer at home; a family text book for the country, by Rev. John L. Clake, D. D.
For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Pioneer Bookseller, Raleigh N. C.
April 15, 1854. 43—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year;
JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

JAMES SLOAN,	Dr. S. G. COFFIN, Jamestown.
Dr. J. A. MEBANE,	WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, Wilmington.
C. P. MENDENHALL,	Dr. C. WATKINS, Carolina F. College.
WM. S. RANKIN,	JOHN I. SHAVER, Salisbury.
Rev. C. F. DEMMS,	JOHN H. COOK, Fayetteville.
JAMES M. GARRETT,	J. J. BIGGS, Raleigh.
JED. H. LINDSAY,	ROBERT E. TROY, Lumberton.
W. J. MCCONNELL, Greensborough.	Dr. ROB'T H. SCALES, Lenox Castle.
E. F. LILLY, Wadesborough.	PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*
W. P. MOORE, Newbern.	
H. H. BURWELL, Henderson.	
J. L. BRIDGERS, Tarborough.	
GEO. T. COOKE, Raleigh, *Agent.*	
WILLIAM H. CUMMING, *General Agent.*	

December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.

Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.

We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.

In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.

☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.
W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & Mellwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 23, 1854. 32—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer,* formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)

A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!

In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishmeni of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—

Oranges, Lemons, per box,	Preserves,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes,	Cordials,
Nuts of all kinds,	Cigars of all kinds,
Figs and Prunes,	French and German Fancy Goods.

STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail.
A. PIZZINI.
April 15, 1854. 44—

JUST IN SEASON.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE just received from New York the largest assortment of *Walking Canes,* comprising Whalebone, India Rubber, Lignum Vitæ, Malacca, Rattan, &c., &c.

Also *French* and *Spanish Fins* of all descriptions. Come and see, and we will give you satisfaction.
S. MAHLER & CO.

P. S. On hand a *few beautiful gold and silver mountings,* manufactured by H. MAHLER.
Raleigh, May 5th, 1854. 49—tf.

READ AND PROFIT.—WE HAVE ON HAND rather more in the way of Summer Goods, than we wish and do not believe in keeping Goods beyond their season. We will sell *all Summer Goods at cost* and many others in the same way; to be convinced of what we say, come and see.
EVANS & COOKE.
No. 29, Cheap Place.
Raleigh, June 13, 1854. 60—

FRESH CURRANTS. JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY of Fresh Currants. Also, Fresh Prunes, Citron, and Figs. The above articles are for sale at
ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
New Confectionary Store.

FOR SALE!
That Valuable Property in the City of Raleigh Known as "Guion's Hotel!"

BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY DEEDS OF TRUST, made by E. P. Guion, we, the Trustees, will sell at public sale, on Wednesday, the 20th of September next, on the premises, this well known and valuable property, together with the Furniture, consisting of every thing necessary to carry the business immediately on without trouble. This property is so well known that a full description is not thought necessary. Any person desirous to purchase will no doubt examine the property themselves. The Hotel is most desirably and pleasantly situated on the North side of the Capitol Square and near the Raleigh and Gaston Depot. The beautiful Capitol Square parts it from the business part of the City, giving all the advantage of the City as well as the quiet of a private residence—besides it is free from the dust and heat of the business Street.

The Hotel contains forty-seven Rooms. Besides Stables and Out Houses, the Lot contains two acres in a Square to itself with a street all round, the Hotel is doing a successful business. A person possessing capital to enlarge the front building may command nearly all the most valuable business in the City. The purchaser will have the advantage of a large business from the State Fair in October next; also from the Legislature, which commences in November next.

At the same time we will sell two Slaves, also one Tract of Land, lying on the North-side of the Hillsborough road, two miles from Raleigh, containing one hundred and fifty acres. This land has been considerably improved and would be a pleasant place for a residence; also one other Tract of Wood-land, containing about one hundred and fifty acres about three and half miles from Raleigh, lying South of the Hillsborough Road. Also, one Omnibus and all other things contained in said Deeds.

Terms made known on the day of sale. The Hotel can be purchased at private sale by applying to E. P. Guion on the premises.
S. W. WHITING, } Trustees.
JULIUS GUION. }
Raleigh, July 20, 1854. 72—td.

POPULAR WORKS FOR SALE AT THE NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE.—Bennett's (Rev. John) Letters to a Young Lady, on a variety of subjects calculated to improve the heart, to form the manners, and enlighten the understanding. The publishers sincerely hope (for the happiness of mankind) that a copy of this valuable little work will be found the companion of every young lady, as much of the happiness of every family depends on the proper cultivation of the female mind.

The Daughter's own Book, or Practical Hints from a Father to his Daughter, one vol. 18mo. This is one of the most practical and truly valuable treatises on the culture and discipline of the female mind, which has hitherto been published in this country; and the publishers are very confident, from the great demand for this invaluable little work, that ere long it will be found in the library of every young lady.

The American Chesterfield, or "Youth's Guide to the Way of Wealth, Honor, and Distinction," &c., 18mo. Containing also a complete treatise on the art of carving. "We most cordially recommend the American Chesterfield to general attention; but to young persons particularly, as one of the best works of the kind that has ever been published in this country. It cannot be too highly appreciated, nor its perusal be unproductive of satisfaction and usefulness." Seneca's Morals. By way of abstract to which is added, a discourse under the title of an After-Thought, by Sir Roger L'Estrange, Knt. 1 vol. 18mo. A copy of this valuable little work should be found in every family library.

Book of Politeness. The Gentleman and Lady's Book of Politeness and Propriety of Deportment, dedicated to the youth of both sexes by Mad

From the Washington Union.

A SOUTHERN REMEDY FOR THE ABOLITION MOVEMENT.

We yesterday laid before our readers certain views upon the subject of northern assaults upon southern rights. This is a matter of intense and absorbing interest, and every day adds to its momentous magnitude. Recent events have served more startlingly to disclose the plots of northern foes of the Union, for years secretly and sedulously cultivated and conducted. What is the appalling spectacle now presented to the eyes of the American patriot? The South asking for the admission of no more slave States—for she has none to ask for; the North, speaking through the tongues of traitors and the presses of demagogues declaring, in the first place, as if to make the insults more galling, that no more slave States shall be admitted into the Union; and secondly, that from eight to ten free States are certain of being added to the Union within as many years! Such is the present attitude of abolitionism. On the one hand, it attempts to decieve the people of the North by using the base falshood that the power of the South is increasing, and on the other, it taunts the South with the advancing greatness of the free States—as if to remind her that she is no more to the North than are the chained and crushed people of Poland to the haughty despotism of Russia, than Ireland is to England, than Hungary is to Austria. We realize in this new demonstration of the arrogance and insolence of abolition the full measure of its dangerous tendencies, and it is to call the people of the North more especially to a consciousness of their duty in the premises that we have deemed the subject worthy of conspicuous comment in these columns.

We have now to call the attention of the reader to a very remarkable communication, taken from the New Orleans Delta, on the subject of the *revival of the African slave trade*—an alternative which however strongly and vehemently rejected by the patriotic statesmen of the South, now begins to acquire significance from the savage violence and inhuman threats of the fanatics of the free States. This article is from the prolific pen of the venerable Dr. Cartwright, of New Orleans, whose name alone is a sufficient guarantee that the subject has been well and faithfully treated. Dr. Cartwright, when he wrote this communication was rusticating on the banks of Lake Borgne, the last American soil that hostile foot ever trod, and in full view of the harbor in which the British fleet lay in 1814–'15. From the spot where he wrote the remnant of the British army was seen flying in terror to its shipping before the avenging sword of Andrew Jackson. That army was nothing to the army of British hirelings and deluded fanatics stealthily introduced into this country. They have already conquered Connecticut, Vermont, and Massachusetts, and are, as we have seen, preparing to extend their aggressive policy all over the North, in order the more effectually to subdue and to degrade the South. The argument of Dr. Cartwright is so full, clear, and convincing that we give it to our readers without another word.

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THE SLAVE TRADE AND THE UNION.

The Richmond Enquirer is right in reprobating in a positive and decided manner, as it has lately done, any agitation of the question of reviving the slave trade. The government under the federal Union was the first to interdict the trade, and it can never be revived while our Union endures. No color ought to be given to the suspicion that the South has any wish or intention, if it had the power to revive the slave trade. Unless driven to extremities by northern fanaticism, there is not the smallest probability that the South will ever favor its revival. In addition to the reasons given in the Enquirer of the 26th ult., others might be stated. The principal one is, that it would be injurious to our own negroes, however beneficial it might be for the barbarous Africans, to be brought in contact with a civilised and Christian people. Charity begins at home; and, however much the Shreveport Democrat may desire to benefit the black savages of Africa by reviving the slave trade, (a measure it urges in the last number with great power,) a moment's reflection will show that it cannot be done without injuring our own negroes, who have higher claims on us than any people elsewhere residing, whether civilized or savage.

The high price of slaves in the Southern States is an inner wall of defence thrown around our negroes, protecting them against wanton abuses, if all other walls were broken down. It is the interest of the master to treat his negroes well at all times and places. That interest increases with the slave's value. But if negro slaves were made cheap by their introduction from Africa, and the expense of rearing children exceeded the expense of buying imported slaves, there would not be sufficient protection against the abuses of the institution by avaricious and tyrannical masters. What has happened when negroes were cheap would happen again. What happened before our federal Union would happen again, if abolitionism succeeds in overthrowing it. According to Gallatin and Humboldt, (see also "Researches upon the Vital Dynamics of Civil Government," by Bennett Dowler, M. D. an abstract of which was published in the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal for May, 1849,) the whole number of negro slaves imported into the United States, from first to last, did not exceed three hundred thousand. From that stock we have now about four millions, "presenting," says Dr. Dowler, "at the same time a greater number of long-lived, healthful persons than any people of Europe, not excepting the most favored class." More than twice the number of slaves imported into the United States have been imported into the British island of Jamaica alone; yet Jamaica at the present time has not half the number originally imported, whereas in the United States the increase has been more than ten to one. "According to Humboldt, Gallatin and others, it appears that previous to 1786 the British had imported into their West India islands, 2,130,000 African slaves; that the British West India islands, settled a century before North America, received more than seven times the number of slaves ever received in the United States, yet in 1823 under British management, 627,777 remained! More than one million and a half had disappeared! One million and a half less than the original importation! The greatest of all physiological curses is the death or extinguishment of a race. This was not the fault of the negroes"—(Dowler's Vital Dynamics.) Speaking of the free blacks of the United States, the author of Vital Dynamics continues: "Emancipation suddenly arrests their vital progress, longevity, psychological energy, and physical improvement. Their numerical increase is not inherent, but extraneous and contingent, arising from absconding and manumitted slaves. Disease, short life, and speedy death, everywhere 'mark the downward progress of free blacks.' Experience shows that up to the present time all monarchical governments have not only failed to advance the vital condition of the negro, but they have actually contributed to his extinction."

"The visible decline of the human species in despotisms has excited the most serious apprehensions throughout the Turkish empire. It is remarkable that the writers upon civilization and its advantages have not recognised the representative principle as the true type of all that deserves to be called modern civilization—the only really fruitful discovery in social physics of which the world can yet boast. The type of all other governments is the patriarchical or paternal, which becomes unnatural the moment it is transferred from a family, since it cannot be tempered by the real parental affection. If modern civilization tends to humanize man, it is chiefly by its equalizing operations; that is, by approximating towards the American principle." Dr. Dowler might have added that the American principle is republicanism among the heads of families, while all the rest of each family are under the patriarchical government, called slavery. Facts prove that the patriarchical government, when administered by republicans, is the best government the weak and helpless could possibly be under, and is the only form of government which is adapted to the negro race. When their masters are not republicans, but proud lords residing in England, owning a number of large estates, each containing many hundred negroes, it would be a perversion of terms to call the government they are under a patriarchical one. The patriarchal form of government ceases, and the despotic government, or true slavery, commences when the master or mistress abandon their people to the exclusive management of agents, who have no interest in them, and whom the negroes cannot love. It is the mutual love existing between the negro and his master which tempers the government and extracts the poison that lurks in arbitrary power. It is the equalization of property among republicans, caused by republicanism, that makes it necessary for the most of our slaveholders to reside on their plantations—the properties generally being too small to permit them to live away from their people—the income not being sufficient to support them in indolence and luxury, as was the case with the West India slave proprietors. Hence, while the government of the negro slaves in the West Indies was a despotism, that of the American slaves is the most perfect of all governments—the parental or patriarchical bearing the same name with the West India slavery, but altogether a different thing. Hence, under the patriarchical government, as administered by American republicans, each resulting among his negroes and taking care of them, the 300,000 have become 4,000,000—while in the British West Indies the 2,130,000 originally imported, have under despotism of true slavery, been reduced to 626,777. If the slave trade were revived, negro slaves would become so plenty that capitalists would convert the present mild, patriarchical government that American negroes are under, into a despotism or true slavery, like the British East and West Indies. The American mistress often sits up all night or half the night in nursing sick negro children, and a chief part of the time of a good housewife is spent in providing for the health and comfort of the children and the sick; a large portion of whom would die if their mistresses lived on the other side of the ocean, or if they had no masters and mistresses to take care of them, as the free negroes of the West Indies and our northern States.

Negro slaves increase faster in Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri; than they do in Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi, because the estates are smaller in the former than in the latter, each slave coming directly under the supervision of his or her master and mistress.

On small plantations, in the latter States, where the proprietors reside on their estates, the increase is fully as great as in any part of prolific Virginia. As far as the common comforts of life are concerned in regard to food, clothing, and lodgings, the accommodations are better in Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi than in the northern tier of slave States. But these cannot compensate for the absence of the master and mistress. Their presence makes the government patriarchial—their absence converts it into a despotism; but, after all, it is not as severe a despotism as that which 150,000,000 of nominal freemen are subjected to, belonging to the East India Company—the largest slave proprietor in the world. The honorable East India Company's subjects are like cattle grazing by the wayside, having the liberty of going up the road or down, but every other liberty fenced in against them. The fish in the waters, the birds of the air, the wild game and fruits of the land, are not more inaccessible to prisoners in jail than they are to the inhabitants of those vast countries in Asia, which England and Ireland's tyrants, under the disguise of merchants calling themselves the East India Company, have plundered and subdued, changing the fairest potrion of the Oriental continent into a vast prison where one hundred and fifty millions of human beings have the liberty of starving, or working for a pittance of wages insufficient, after all taxes and expenses are paid, to purchase shoes for an equal number of American negro slaves. In America we have a day set apart—the 4th of July—for the glorification of those republican principles which are filling our land with a rapidly-progressing population of a civilized and Christian people in the full enjoyments of all the comforts of life. Let any one, however, read the two volumes written by Malcom, a celebrated Baptist clergyman of our country, who traveled through British India, or listen to the testimony of the ten Mississippi overseers, whom Capt. Bayles, an officer in the East India Company's service, enticed to India to oversee some of the company's cotton plantations, (who left in disgust, not having the inhumanity to make laborers work whose masters failed to furnish them the necessary food and clothing,) and he will see the necessity of setting apart one day in the year as a day of tribulation to weep over the ills that humanity is suffering at the hands of British abolitionists. Thus, while, according to the last census just received by the author, from Hon. Mr. Benjamin, United States senator, 1,643 are born in a day in the United States over and above the decrease from death, (adding six millions to the population in ten years,) upwards of 3,000 a day, according to Malcom and the best authorities, have been dying in British India under the government of their abolition masters, over and above the natural increase—diminishing the population in ten years fifteen millions at least. Never did a British Crown officer record a greater or more important truth than did Mr. Alison, the able historian and statistician, in his work entitled, "*principles of population*," when he penned the lines: "The despotism of the East has destroyed more than all the freedom of the west has created; the depopulation of Asia has more than counterbalanced the increase of Europe and the growth of the trans-Atlantic world."
—*Dowler.*

In setting apart the 4th of July to glory over republican progress, ought we not to set a apart a day to weep over the millions of human beings in Asia, whom the tyranny of British abolitionists is sending out of the world more than twice as fast as the increase of the American population? When British abolitionists send their agents here to preach against that patriarchical form of government existing among us, called negro slavery, ought they not to be made tell both our whigs and democrats what they have done with the million and a half of missing negroes imported as slaves into their West India Islands, and the fifteen millions that have vanished in their East Indian possessions, during the last ten years, before we open our ears to receive instruction from them? If British abolitionism, in its first advent into our country, had been called to a stern account for its misdeeds in Van Dieman's Land, where it has swept the negro race almost from the face of the earth, and for the wrongs it is inflicting upon humanity in Ireland, India, and everywhere else in the range of its power, we would not now have seen a large portion of the people of Connecticut, Vermont, and Massachusetts in open rebellion against the constitution, laws, and authority of the United States; nor would we have seen the democracy of the great State of New York—helpless hopeless, powerless—between the upper and neither millstone of hard-shell and soft-shell, grinding it into dust and ashes. But if Conneticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, Western New York, and the Ohio Reserve will continue to be the dupes of British policy, and force upon the country a dissolution of the Union, it is but right and proper that one of the consequences of disunion, which their blind fanaticism has disqualified them from seeing, should be made known to them in advance; and that is, *that the South would be compelled, in self-defence, to revive the African slave trade on a grander and more extensive scale than the world has ever witnessed.* General Felix Huston, in some able papers, has proved beyond a doubt that negro slaves in war (the more better) are an element of invincible strength, and not of weakness, as abolitionists vainly suppose. All our wars prove it. The history of the revolution proves that Washington's army in Pennsylvania and New Jersy, at the most gloomy period of the war, when the government had neither money nor credit, was kept together and supported with provisions, made while the war was going on, by Virginia negroes; and that Burgoyne's captured army was sent from the North into the heart of the slaveholding region for safe keeping. Our present slaveholders are not numerous enough to contend against the combined armies of the non-slaveholding States and Great Britian. The South could and would, if driven to the wall, raise an army, if need be, of any number of men, in addition to her own citizen soldiery. There are negroes enough in Africa, and land enough in tropical and tropical America, to enable the South to guaranty to each and every warrior she might see proper to call to her aid, a hundred slaves and a thousand acres of land, as a bounty for services during the war. She could thus pay an army of five hundred thousand of the fiercest warriors in the world, without exhausting her resources of American lands and African negroes. She would be compelled, likewise to give the free negroes of the West India islands, Central and South America, the alternative of slavery or death. The decree of God, that Japhet, the white man, shall be enlarged, and Canaan, the negro, shall be his servant, cannot be made a nullity by the combined power of a world in arms to prevent it.

LAKE BORGNE.

For the Standard.

THE KNOW NOTHING SUBJECT.

MR. EDITOR:—In your number which contains the articles on the "Know Nothings," you with a desire to do them justice propose to publish any facts which may be furnished you. With that view, then, I send you the following articles from the Richmond Examiner and Norfolk Beacon. The first of these is well known to the public as one of the ablest Democratic papers in the Union. L.

ON A VERY KNOTTY SUBJECT.—We have more than once spoken in unmeasured censure of the Know Nothings. We have recently learned more about them from intelligent persons, whom we suppose to be members. None of them avow membership.—We have no idea of intentionally misleading our readers on any subject, and will, therefore, do these people the justice of stating, impartially, what we understand to be the Know Nothing view of the Know Nothing Question.

They avow no opinions nor creed. They present no salient point of assault. They repel no attack nor unjust imputation upon their conduct, ends or motives. They engage in no controversies—do their work quietly, peaceably and effectually—making no avowals—asking no aid—taking no counsel of the world. Their only language to the world is, "judge us by our works"—the tree by its fruits. Their object and aim is to build up a balance-power in the land which shall neutralize the sway of fanaticism at the North, and of the foreign vote at our elections.

They say that the rancor of party spirit, and the equipoise subsisting between the two regular political organizations of the country, have led each party at the North to court and consort with that bane of nationality and breaker before the Ship of State—Abolitionism—giving it a vitality and political control which it could not secure of itself, which is factious altogether, and in the last degree pernicious.

They say too that this same partizan rancor and party equilibrium have given like political omnipotence in this country to the foreign vote; investing the nomadic hordes arriving from abroad, the moment of setting foot on American soil, with the same voice in the affairs of the Republic which is enjoyed by native and educated citizens—giving them, in fact, a greater control in our public affairs than equal numbers of native citizens, by virtue of their being constituents of a balance-power, thus breaking down all the barriers to naturalization, and all probation to citizenship.

This new organization, therefore aims to erect itself into a balance-power, strictly neutral between the two regular political organizations of the country, which shall counterpoise, neutralize annihilate the present political omnipotence of those other-balance powers in the land—namely, abolition incendiarism at the North, and that uncurbed foreignism that is having its way with our public affairs wherever it plants itself down in the country.

Hence the Know Nothings have incurred the venomous hostility of the Abolitionists, and the violent enmity of the educated Catholics. They profess to oppose both those classes on national and somewhat similar grounds. They make war upon all creeds which acknowledge a higher authority than the Constitution and laws. They oppose Abolitionism because appealing to its higher Law for the justification of its aims and purposes, and they oppose Catholicism because, as they allege, it subordinates its allegiance to the Government to its allegiance to the Pontificate. Yet they make no war on Catholicism as a religious or social institution, but only as a political power carrying their opposition no farther than preventing its members from holding office. They allege that so far from exciting mob violence and Church burning at the North against Catholics, their principles require them to interfere for the protection of Catholic persons and property from violence. In short, they claim nationality as the fundamental idea in their creed, and motive in their conduct.

This, we understand to be their own view of the expediency, necessity and propriety of their organization.

The organization seems, therefore a compound of Unionism and native Americanism, using the tactics of Free Masonry, with Nationality as their shibboleth. For ourselves we fear we enjoy two qualifications for the order—having no great admiration for Unionism, except in its hostility to Abolitionism—or for Native Americanism, save in so far as it aims to rescue our institutions from the control of the ignorant and depraved among foreigners. Having no affiliation with the

"Brothers of the mystic tie."

and boasting a very small share of nationality. We go for the South more than for the Union—the South first, last and all the time. We suppose Know Nothingism to be as bitter against Secessionism as against Abolitionism—yet we hold to that measure not as presently expedient, but as the only ultimate remedy and redress for the South; regarding it somewhat as Guizot regarded a similar right in another state of society, of which he says:

"The right of resistance which the feudal system [to which our federal system is strikingly similar,] maintained and practiced, was the right of personal resistance—a terrible, unsocial right, since it appeals to force and to war, which is the destruction of society itself; a right which nevertheless, *should never be abolished from the heart of man, for its abolition is the acceptation of servitude.* It is the boast of civilization, [we might say Democracy in our case] to render this right of resistance always useless and inactive; it is the boast of feudalism [we might say the State Rights of politics in our case] to have constantly professed and defended it."

Nor do we believe that Catholicism *per se* disqualifies for office with Know Nothingism; and have not regarded, since leaving the Sunday-School and graduating in the Shorter Catechism, Catholic priests and popes as modern Anthropophagi who delight in devouring tender children and horridly treating innocent young women and tough old ones; or as half so severe on either creature or thing as Puritans used to be on witches and broomstick aeronauts.

We admit that the great desideratum in regard to foreignism is—how to separate the vicious, bestial and nomadic from the better class of aliens. The Know Nothing remedy proposes absolute denial of suffrage to the alien born; and the closing of our ports against and sending away from our shores of all who cannot furnish proof of moral worth, and who cannot pass the physical ordeal of a jury *de corpore inspiceendo.* We do not go that far by any means: but the Know Nothings have a right to their own opinions on the subject as well as we have to ours.

For ourselves we regard the principles of the Democratic party, as announced by its national conventions, as the best guarantee of the rights and institutions of the South while the Union lasts, and are in no hurry to give the party up. We should not be apt to quit this great and tried national organization for a new one, if the new one avowed its principles and stood out before the world as plain as a city on a hill; and certainly shall not hunt it up in its recesses and secret abodes to become part and parcel of it. Yet, understanding that it harbors no hostility to the Democratic party, nor to the South, nor her institutions; and believing that, if monster at all, it is too ugly a custom-er to be trifled with, we have no disposition to run a muck with it as yet, or to waste our powder and shot by blazing away at it in the dark. Judging by its votes polled elsewhere, it numbers as many Democrats as Whigs—and judging from its liberal bestowal of office on Democrats, it has not done the party much harm as yet. We shall, at least, for the present, save ammunition and surplus rhetoric, trust to Providence and keep our powder dry, remembering that discretion is the better part of valor, and that kind words tend to turn away wrath. If fire and brimstone could do any good just now, in the way of putting down the monster, we should immediately violate every one of Hamlet's directions to the actors. It has occurred to us however that homœopathy is at present the better practice for the inchoate disease.

From the Beacon.

KKOW NOTHINGS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I noticed an article in the Southern Argus of Friday, 18th August 1854, with the above caption, purporting to be "an abstract of the oaths and principles of the Know Nothings," taken from the Richmond Examiner. I beg leave to state the editor of the Argus that there is not one word of truth in the so-called abstract, and it is to be lamented that there are men calling themselves Americans, who are guilty of endorsing and trying to palm off egregious falsehoods upon the public.—There is a maxim in common law that "the receiver is as bad as the thief," and upon the principles he that receives a falsehood and gives publicity to it is no better than the person or persons whom it originates.

The Know Nothings, as they are called, are actuated by the same spirit and principle of patriotism that gave impetus to the revolutionary heroes of '76, which was to drive from this country their foreign oppressors and to establish a free and liberal government—in this they succeeded. But on the other hand, the anti-Know Nothings exhibit in their sayings and doings the spirit of the tories of '76.—They have said both in effect and practice that they prefer foreign rule.

Now these things are to be regretted, and it is to be hoped that those persons who manifest so much hostility the Native American party, will set in strict examination upon themselves, and I am conscious if they are impartial in their judgment, that they will come to the definite conclusion that they are governed by a spirit of demagogueism, with a large proportion of toryism. MORE ANON.

"Know-Nothingism" at War with the Primary Institutions of the Republic and the Writings of our Revolutionary Sages and Patriots.

As we have before observed, the whole fabric of know nothingism is built upon falsehood. Every member, in the first oath which he takes in the council, *swears* that he will LIE upon all subjects connected with the order when interrogated in relation thereto, even in courts of justice. This infamous obligation is accompanied with the shocking and blasphemous declaration "so help me God." Every member being obliged to deny any knowledge of the existence of the order, or its places of meeting, to the uninitiated, it follows, as a matter of course, that every member is roped in by *lying.* The assertion made by the "Judge Advocate" of every know nothing council, in his address to new members, that it is formed for the "preservation of American liberty," is a falsehood. On the contrary, it is endeavoring to destroy one of its most important features, "freedom of conscience." The declaration that the leaders of the fraternity care anything about the Protestant religion is false; they have not seen the inside of a church for years, and many of them are practically and theoretically infidels. In order to show the hostility of Know Nothingism to the primary democratic institutions of the country, and also to the views of our revolutionary fathers, we invite attention to the following extracts, commencing as follows:

Among the reasons assigned by the signers of the Declaration of Independence which impelled them to a separation from the mother country is the following:

"He (King George) has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither."

The know nothings, like old King George, are opposed to the naturalization laws, and would throw obstacles in the way of emigration to this country. They, therefore, repudiate the Declaration of Independence. In the federal constitution it is enacted: "No religious test shall ever be made as a qualification for office under the United States government." The know nothings are in favor of making a "religious test," by rendering all Catholics ineligible to office. They, therefore, are opposed to the constitution of the United States made by Washington, Madison, Hamilton, and their cotemporaries, of "the days that tried men's souls."

The seventh section of the first article of the constitution of the State of Ohio says:

"All persons have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience. No person shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or maintain any form of worship, against his consent; and no preference shall be given by law to any religious society. Nor shall any interference with the rights of conscience be permitted. NO RELIGIOUS TEST SHALL BE REQUIRED AS A QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE; nor shall any person be incompetent to be a witness on account of his religious belief. Religion, morality, and knowledge, however, being essential to good, it SHALL be the duty of the general assembly to pass suitable laws to protect EVERY religious denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of public worship."

From the above it will be seen that the Buntline conspirators are opposed to that other fundamental law—our State constitution—which was adopted, after an animated discussion, by an immense majority of the people. The know-nothings are in favor of making war upon the Catholics—a class of men of whom the Father of his Country, in a letter addressed to them December, 1789, used the following language:

"As mankind become more liberal, they will be more apt to allow that all those who conduct themselves as worthy members of the community are equally entitled to the protection of civil government. I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality. And I presume that your fellow-citizens will not forget the patriotic part you took in the accomplishment of their revolution, and the establishment of their government, or the important assistance they received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic religion is professed."

Writings of Washington, Vol. XII, page 178.

The know-nothing conspirators insist that birth and sect shall be made tests of public confidence, and refuse to support any one who is not an American and opposed to the Catholic religion. In so doing, they take issue with Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence—the most far-seeing statesman America has produced—who is the author of the following true and noble sentiment:

"*Every person has an equal right to the honor and confidence of his fellow-citizens, resulting not from birth, but from his actions, and their sense of them.*"

Jefferson also said that the only qualifications for office should be "honesty, capacity, and *fidelity to the constitution,*" which is equivalent to saying that all know-nothings are unworthy of office, since, so far from being "faithful to say constitution," they are endeavoring to nullify, as we have seen, that provision of it which declares that no religious test shall ever be made for any public trust.

Having thus shown that know-nothingism is opposed to the Declaration of Independence, to the constitution of the United States, to the constitution of the State of Ohio, to the writings of Washington and Jefferson, we will prove its antagonism to the principles of the democratic party. The 8th resolution of the national platform of the democratic party, adopted at Baltimore in June, 1852, reads as follows:

"8. That the liberal principles imbodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which make ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books."

A part of the 4th resolution says, that "*every citizen has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges,*" which is directly opposed to the idea of the know-nothings, who would draw a line of distinction between native and naturalized citizens unfavorable to the latter.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

MILLERISM AND THE BURNING FORESTS. The Boston *Traveller* says that accounts from Maine state that in that vicinity of some of the burning forests quite a number of persons, chiefly females, have become insane in consequence of the excitement, the result of a belief that the general conflagrations in the woods there are a sign of a speedy ending of the world in accordance with the prediction of the Millerites. Some of them have been taken to the State Assylum.

FIRE IN ASHES. A correspondent of the Chicago Democratic Press says, that in a bin where he stored ashes, every layer being wetted and deposited, he found the bottom of the heap one surface of fire, after a period of two years had elapsed since they were deposited. The bin contained some two hundred bushels, and the top of the heap, deposited eighteen months, was wet. There is evidently some unknown application of the laws relating to the caloric here to be discovered. *Insurance Monitor.*

The authorship of the following beautiful lines is not know. They are said to be copied from "a late English magazine." They must have been written by one who possesses "the power and the faculty divine."

PHILIP, MY KING!

Look at me with thy large brown eyes,
Philip, my King!
For round thee the purple shadow lies
Of babyhood's regal dignities;
Lay on my neck thy tiny hand,
With Love's invisible sceptre laden;
I am thine Esther to command,
Till thou shall find thy Queen-handmaiden,
Philip, my King!

On the day when thou goest a wooing,
Philip, my King!
When those beautiful lips are suing,
And, some gentle heart's bars undoing,
Thou dost enter, love crowned, and there
Sittest all glorified. Rule kindly,
Tenderly, over their kingdom fair,
For we that love, ah! we love so blindly,
Philip, my King!

I gaze from thy sweet mouth up to thy brow,
Philip, my King!
Ay, there lies the spirit, all sleeping now,
That may rise like a spirit and make men bow
As to one God throned amid his peers.
My son! than thy brethren, higher, fairer,
Let me behold thee in future years;
Let thy head needeth a circlet rarer,
Philip, my King!

A wreath, not of gold, but of palm, one day,
Philip, my King!
Though, too, must tread, as we tread, a way
Thorny, and bitter, and cold, and gray;
Rebels within thee and foes without
Will snatch at thy crown; but go on, glorious
Martyr, yet monarch, till angels shout
As thou sittest at the feet of God, victorious—
Philip, my King!

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Office at Raleigh, Sept. 1, 1854.

A.

Ashe, R J.
Allen, George B.
Ally, Joseph T.
Alford, Haywood
B.
Bryan & Boyeth, 5
Browning, Sam'l R. 2
Biddie, Mary S. 2
Buffaloe, Burrel
Burns, N. G.
Burns, Cadet E.
Brasington, John W.
Boyle, Pat.
Bassought, Charles J.
Brown, John M.
Bracket, Ned.
Blake, William R.
Baughcom, John
Blount, Frederick S.
Barton, William
C.
Crady, Nathan 2
Cunningham, Thomas
Cobbs, F. H.
Copeland, Wm.
Chavis, Eliza
Collinsworth, A. J.
Cumlow, Mathew
Cailed, John M.
Colcleugh, John
Colwell, Sarah
Crocker, John
Clifton, Sarah
Clarke, W. T.
Cooke, Thomas
Cooke, James H.
D.
DuPree, Sarah 2
Daugherty, Wm. 3
Duane, Jas.
Dodd, James
Dunn, Nathaniel
Dickerson, J. B.
E.
Edwards, Thomas
Ennis, Sarah L.
Ellen, Miss Ridley 2
F.
Ferrell, J. M. 2
Feril, Elye
Freeman, W. H.
Franks, Lorenzo
Francis, Peter
Fort, W. F.
G.
Goodwin, Jefferson
Goodwin, William
Gulley, John C.
Graefenburg Company.
Gould, George L.
H.
Howell, Louisa
Hornaday, Isa
Hinds, P. P.
Henly, Jacob E.
Hogue, John A.
Hall, E. D.
Holdfield, Daniel W.
Herseman, R. S.
Hutchings & Stallings,
Hartrauft, Oscar
Hardesty, Daniel W.
Haywood, Rufus
Hill, Lucy A.
Hall, H. J.
Hall, W. J.
Hill, A. J.
Hinton, Miss Angerona W.
Hinton, Mrs. Esther
Horton, M. H.
Horton, Thomas J.
Harriss, Martha
Harrd, James
Hays, Jacob
Hays, Hartrunner
House, Mahaly
House, Lindsey
House, Penelope
Hunter, Henry
J.
Jeffreys, Wm.
Joyner, Elizabeth
Jordan, Miss S. V.
Jewell, Julia A.
Jett, Henry
Justice, Polly
Johns, J. B.
Johnson, Jerry
Johnson, Moses A.
John, W. M.
Jones, Austin
Jones, William
Jones, P. P.
Jones, Martha
Jones, Ransom
Jones, Amanda
K.
Kelly, Darby
King, Frank F.
Killman, W. H. S.
L.
Ludlow, H. 3
L'Engle, F. F. 2
Lewis, E. G.
Lamb, Wm.
M.
McCafferty, John P. 3
McAdams, Susan
McRea, John C.
McCollock, Rebecca
Moore, B. H.
Moore, John G.
Moore, Miss A. M.
Miller, Robert
Mills, Mrs. L.
Mixon, Miss Ann Maria W
Murray, Milley
Medlin, Wiley
Maffit, J. H.
Marriott, Dr. J. C.
Maynard, Wiley
Murphey, Miss Ann Eliza
N.
Nichols, Miss Candis
Neale, Mrs. Nancy
Nipper, A. F.
O.
Olive, William B.
P.
Patten, James 3
Pratt, James M. 2
Parker, H. O. 2
Parker, L. C.
Parish & Boykin, 2
Pullin, Willis
Pasmore, Bennet
Pitherick, Thomas
Patrun, Juvenile
Pierson, Stephen
Perry, Catharine
Page, Miss Marthia H.
Poole & Rogers.
S.
Spain, Thomas H. 2
Strother, F. K.
Shaw, Elizabeth F.
Sater, E. B.
Sandiford, H.
Smith, A. W.
Smith, Mary A.
Stallings, James B.
Stallings, W. S.
T.
Tigh, John
Taylor, Ford
Todd, Greene
Thompson, Samuel M.
Thompson & wife, John
U.
Utley, Mary Jane
W.
Winston, Francis M.
Woodward, James
Webb, Col.
Woodson, Fred. A.
Whitfield, Charity H.
Wridout, Frederick
Woodall, Capt. A. P.
White, Mrs.
White, jr., Mrs. William
Wray, Mr. P. J.
Waitt, Mrs. Grizza A. 2
Waller, Miss Sarah
Walton, Mrs. Julia A. 2
Walton, Joseph A.
Williams, Daniel
Williams, Martha
Wedding, Miss Susan
Wedding, Miss Mary
Whitaker, Miss Julia
Whitaker, Richard
Whitaker, Mrs. Sarah
Y.
Young, T. W.
Young, Sam'l Y.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, Sept. 1, 1854. 1038—8tw.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854–'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR, Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attention is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats, $18 to 35
English " " " " 14 to 20
American and German " " 6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Sye. and Back st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Fourth annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensuing March.

Robert M. Porter, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.
J. Berrien Lindsley, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.
C. K. Winston, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.
A. H. Buchanan, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.
Thomas R. Jennings, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
W. K. Bowling, M. D., Theory and Practice.
John M. Watson, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
Paul F. Eve, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.
William T. Briggs, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students, on the first Monday in October.

A full *Preliminary course* of Lectures, free to all Students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established, in connection with the University, at which are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is $105. Matriculating Fee, (paid once only,) $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduating Fee $25.

Excellent Board can be obtained for $3 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, Dean of the Faculty,
No. 33, College Street.
Nashville, Tenn., July 24, 1854. 72—7tpd.

McILWAINE, SON & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.,

OFFER FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST RATES TO punctual customers—
1200 bbls. Coffee, Crushed and Powdered Sugar,
50 hhds. N. O. and P. R. Sugar,
150 hhds. T's. and Barrels Molasses,
850 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
1500 kegs Nails of approved brands,
100 tons Swedes, English and Ref'd Iron,
1500 Sides good and G. D. Hemlock Sole Leather—with a general assortment of goods usually kept by them.

ALSO.
700 tons best Peruvian Guano.
40 " Mexican Guano.
Petersburg, August 17, 1854. 1036—wtw.

For Sale.

SUPERIOR STEAM ENGINES FROM 4 TO 100 horse power, Circular Saw Mills, Harrison's Superior Grist Mills, the best mill in the world for the money, (it will grind from 20 to 25 bushels of Corn into good meal in one hour) Woodworth's and Daniel's Planing, Tonging, and Grooving Machines, Machinists Tools of every description. Gardiner's Patent Rotary Stamped Gold Quartz crusher, [a very valuable improvement,] Oak tanned leather belting of all widths, double or single.

I will guarantee a saving of from 5 to 10 per cent. to the purchaser of any of the above machines. Mechanical drawings neatly executed. Address *Post paid*

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.
Raleigh, August 22, 1854. 78—6t.

Fall Trade, 1854.

WM. AUGUSTUS MUIR. SAM'L. STEVENS.

MUIR & STEVENS, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE dealers in CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, LAMPS, LOOKING GLASSES, PLATED AND BRITTANIA WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c. *Corner of Sycamore and Bollingbrook Streets, Petersburg, Va.*

The subscribers are now in receipt of a portion of their Fall Goods, (of their own direct importation,) and by the first of September will have their stock complete.

Their stock is very large and comprises all articles usually found in establishments of this kind. The goods have been selected with much care, and they feel confident that they are prepared to offer great inducements in style and quality of goods and also in prices.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, 1854.

NOTICE.

It will be necessary, in pursuance of the arrangement I have made with Mr. Wilson, to close all the accounts of the Standard establishment, and commence anew the 1st of November. Subscribers to both the Weekly and Semi-Weekly will have an opportunity of paying up to that date, and of paying in advance, $2 or $4, as the case may be. The amounts due are, in many instances, small; but in the aggregate they make up a large sum, and these constitute much of the profits of my labors for years past. I trust I shall not look in vain for prompt payments of these amounts. Subscribers will receive their accounts in their papers, and can remit the money by mail, at my risk. Receipts will be sent in the paper showing the amount paid and the time paid to.

W. W. HOLDEN.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FAIR.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in to-day's paper of Mr. Branch, the energetic President of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, in relation to the transportation of visitors and freights to the approaching State Fair.

The Fair grounds near this place are being considerably improved, with a view to the comfort and accommodation of the large number expected to be present on the 17th and 18th of next month. The buildings have been enlarged, the grounds have been levelled somewhat and sowed down with grass; and indeed every arrangement which may be regarded as desirable, and justified by the funds on hand, will be made by the Committee.

A meeting was held in this place on Tuesday evening to make arrangements for accommodating visitors. Committees were appointed for the various Wards, to ascertain the number of visitors which each public house and family can provide for. We learn that one Committee-man from the Middle Ward has already received a pledge of accommodations for some seven hundred persons.

The people of Raleigh and vicinity will be pleased to see as many as can attend. No one, we feel sure, will have occasion to regret having been present at the NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR FOR 1854.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

A late number of the Fayetteville Argus contains the following:

"We hear it whispered about—how truly we know not—that the next Treasurer's report will show a very material deficiency in the revenue of this State, notwithstanding the vauntings of the Standard upon the prosperous condition of our finances under democratic rule. Such a result would by no means surprise us—nor would the organ in the slightest degree blush at being detected in bearing false witness. Bragg is elected, and an exposure of the means by which that end has been secured could do no harm now. Before another election comes on, the organ will find some other straw with which to tickle the ribs of the unterrified.—And after all, it would, perhaps, be rather pleasant than otherwise to find that there is a deficiency in the revenue. Our people love to be taxed. They eschew all participation in the benefits derivable from a distribution of the public lands, and choose to be *taxed*—for the benefit of democracy."

The Argus, it seems, takes advantage of a "whisper" to make declarations calculated, so far as they may have any influence, to affect the State's credit and diminish the premiums on her bonds.

The fact is known that the present State administration came in with a large indebtedness upon it, the consequence of Whig extravagance. Whig leaders had had control of public affairs for fourteen years; and during this time, though they had established no general or State system of internal improvements, they had managed to involve the State heavily in debt. In 1846 this debt began to be felt, yet they made no provision by tax-bill to pay it, or even to meet the interest. They borrowed from the School Fund and from the Banks, thereby heaping indebtedness on indebtedness; and this they did to escape the odium of imposing taxes on the people.

That the finances of State have been well administered during the last four years, no fair-minded man acquainted with the facts will venture to deny. Large sums, it is true, have been borrowed; but this has been done in pursuance of law to carry forward a system of internal improvements; and such has been the confidence of the public, and of the shrewd money-lenders in the administration and in the character of the State, that very handsome premiums have in every case been obtained. The State, in this respect, has succeeded better and made more advantageous loans than either Georgia or Virginia. The Argus, which professes to be the advocate of internal improvements, knows that Railroads cannot be constructed without money, and a good deal of it at that. The difference between the Argus and the Democrats is, that the former proposes to *beg* for this money, with the fact staring it in the face that it cannot be thus obtained; while the latter are for meeting all financial difficulties in the only way in which they can be met—by drawing on the means and resources of the people of the State. The Whig policy is deceptive and impracticable—the Democratic is reasonable, sensible, and the only policy which can be resorted to with any prospect of success.

We have no reply to offer to the *slang* contained in the above extract from the Argus. Intelligent and fair-minded men will know what to make of that. We will not say the Argus would prefer Whig rule and a want of enterprise and prosperity to prosperity and progress under Democratic auspices; but one thing is certain, that paper finds it difficult to look at any question through other than party spectacles. The course which it is pursuing is of a piece with Gen. Dockery's in the late campaign; and is *not* calculated to advance the cause of internal improvements. That paper talks about high taxes and an embarrassed Treasury, with a view to injure the Democratic party; its next step may be to assail all prospective improvements, and to insist that present improvements shall be arrested unless the "great Whig" party is restored to power. We cannot tell what such a journal may or may not do. Its expression about "tickling the ribs of the unterrified," is a reflection on the popular intelligence, and another evidence of its high-toned Federal notions.

PENNSYLVANIA. George Darsie, Esq., the Whig candidate for canal commissioner in Pennsylvania, has informed his friends that he sent in his declination six weeks ago, but that the committee had as yet taken no action upon it. *This he was forced to do in consequence of having had the misfortune to be born in Scotland.* Of course the radical Know-Nothings would not touch him.

Joseph R. Chandler, one of the late Whig Representatives in Congress from Philadelphia, has been set aside by his party, under the influence of the Know-Nothings, *because he is a Catholic!* The National Intelligencer deplores the event, but endeavors to conceal the cause of it.

☞ We see it stated that the Protection Insurance Campany, of Hartford, has failed. Its liabilities are thought to be large.

☞ Mrs. Benton, the wife of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, died at Washington City on the 10th inst.

BANKING CAPITAL.

There are, in this State, the following Banks: Bank of the State of North Carolina; Bank of Cape Fear; Commercial Bank, Wilmington; Merchants' Bank, Newbern; Bank of Washington; Bank of Fayetteville; Bank of Yanceyville; Farmer's Bank, Elizabeth City; Bank of Wadesborough, Wadesborough; Bank of Charlotte, Charlotte. The Bank of the State has branches at Charlotte, Elizabeth City, Fayetteville, Morganton, Newbern, Tarborough, Wilmington, and Windsor, and an agency at Milton. The Bank of Cape Fear has branches at Asheville, Fayetteville, Raleigh, Salem, Salisbury, Washington, and Greensborough. The united capital of all these Banks is something over five millions of dollars; and their loans and discounts amounted a fewmonths since to between ten and eleven millions of dollars. The specie on hand was set down at the same time at about two millions of dollars. Their loans and discounts, we incline to think, are considerably greater than stated above—we should say, for a rough estimate, that they would range now between twelve and fifteen millions.

The Literary Fund of North Carolina is invested, to the amount of one million thirty-four thousand nine hundred dollars, in the Bank of the State and Bank of Cape Fear; and the nett income for Common School purposes from this source is not less per annum than eighty thousand dollars. The charters of these two Banks will expire in 1860, and application will be made to the next Legislature for a renewal and extension of the same.

Applications will likewise, in all probability, be made for a Bank at Goldsborough, for another at Wilmington, for one at Plymouth, for one at Wentworth, for one at Greensborough, for one at Hillsborough, &c.

We have heard various opinions advanced on this subject, but thus far the press, we believe, has been silent.

It has been suggested, and with truth, that Wilmington has need of more Banking capital. Her exports are large and constantly increasing; and we learn that the facilities enjoyed in this respect by her business men, are not equal to their wants. There are other points where Bank accommodations would be of service to business men, and would aid in brinking out the resources of the country.

It is said, on one hand, that good policy requires that the State Bank and the Bank of Cape Fear should be wound up; while on the other hand it is urged that it would be advisable to re-charter both, and at the same time charter another institution here, to compete with the State Bank, or one at Wilmington, to compete with the mother Cape Fear Bank at that point. These are matters for the consideration of the General Assembly.

We cannot help thinking that all Banks are necessary or unavoidable evils. But as they cannot be dispensed with—as the spirit, the wants, the habits of the age urge their continued existence and an increase of them, it is of much importance that the charters should be prudently renewed or granted, and that these charters should be such as to secure the people against all danger of loss from over issues. The tendency to large issues of small notes should also be guarded against; for these notes, wearing out as they generally do in the hands of poor laboring men, are frequently lost to them, and the Bank makes, of course, just so much more. If any class is to lose by the operations of the Banks, let it not be, if possible, the laboring class of our people.

We think it may be taken for granted that the present general prosperity, high prices, and abundance of money must, sooner or later, meet with a decided check. There may be a crash, much insolvency, and general pecuniary distress. No one can predict with any sort of certainty, but all must perceive, it seems to us, that the present condition of things cannot be permanent. This renders it still more important that caution should be observed in Banking operations, and in extending old or in creating new Banks.

These are matters, however, to be submitted to the discretion and judgment of the General Assembly. That body will be charged with the demands and wants of the people of all classes and pursuits, and will be enabled, we trust, by information obtained from all portions of the State, so to act as to improve the condition and enhance the prosperity of all.

☞ The Wilmington Journal makes the following *feeling* and truthful remarks on the subject of high prices and the costliness of printing:

"Even newspapers have reached a point of cheapness from which they are forced to recede. We can assure His Respectableness, the Public that printing has got to be quite a costly "institution." We would beg leave to assure our readers in the country, and in the town, too, that our expenses have risen faster than the price of turpentine, while the rates of advertising and subscription remain without change. The margin is too narrow to admit of any reduction. Now, we don't like to make complaints of any sort, and we don't see that we have any particular right to do so, but at the same time, we would suggest the necessity of asking as little gratuitous service from the press as possible. A great many people, we know, never think of the amount of this sort of service which is done, and from not fully understanding the state of the case, are apt to think hard of publishers for charging for the insertion of matters which, perhaps, may seem of great importance to the persons wishing such insertion, and yet, in the view of publishers, coming under the head of advertising matter. With paper and materials of every kind, as well as labor, at their present rates, it behooves publishers to make every department of their business pay. The profits from a subscription list are altogether too much cut down to admit of any looseness in other matters."

Editors are called upon to publish many things gratis for which they ought, in justice to themselves and the profession, to charge; but custom has forbidden them to do so. Like the Journal, we do not like to make complaints; and we are especially averse, as our readers will bear witness, to *dunning* our subscribers. All we ask is regular and prompt payments, and payments in accordance with our terms.

☞ The mystery is at last partially cleared up, for it is now certain that we have in Raleigh a regularly organized band of Know Nothings. They number, it is said, some two or three hundred, and hold their meetings on the third floor of the large brick building occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith. *Who they are* is a very different question. We could *guess* who some of them are, but then we do not *know*; and thus far, it seems, it is not permitted them to tell.

We saw, on Wednesday, on the pavement near the building referred to, a parcel of benches, said to have been made for the Know Nothings. They look hard enough to be stools of repentance.

We presume the first undisguised movement of this body will be in our City elections in January next; and they no doubt hope to be in full operation for political purposes by the campaign of 1856. But what is to be gained here, in North Carolina, from such an organization, seeing that there are not, in the State, out of over five hundred thousand native born citizens, more than three thousand of foreign birth? Are the public liberties threatened by these three thousand out of *five hundred thousand?*

☞ The Pennsylvanian says that the Know-Nothings in that region, for the purpose of deception and in view of the fact that their secret plottings were discovered, have changed their name, and are now called "The United Order of the Star Spangled Banner." The oaths, principles and objects are still the same, and Mr. Pollock, the Whig candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, is said to have taken the two degrees in this order under the new name, and, as such, received nearly every vote at the lodge or council in Northumberland, where he lives. The Pennsylvanian thus exposes the proceedings of the Northumberland Lodge, and gives an insight into other and later workings of this organization:

"This lodge is composed of about one hundred members, amongst whom are a few Democrats, who have been gulled into the belief that both the old political parties were to be set aside by this order. When, however, they came to take the vote in this lodge but two names were proposed, one the Whig, and the other the Native candidate. This so incensed the Democrats that there was a regular flare up, and their withdrawal cards were demanded, but refused. They then refused to vote upon the question, for now for the first time they began to see how utterly useless their votes would be, the lodge being as we have long since stated, entirely under the control of the Whigs, who always preserve a preponderance, by blackballing all Democrats after the admission of a certain limited number. Of the fifty-two votes polled for Pollock, fifty were Whigs certainly and it is generally supposed among the members of the lodge that not a Democratic vote was polled for him. A similar vote is now being taken in the different lodges throughout the State. The result of each lodge is to be returned to the Grand Lodge in Philadelphia, and after there being cast up, and the general result ascertained, the edict is to go forth to the Know-Nothings of the State—and by the oath taken in the second degree each member is expected to vote in October for Pollock, to sacrifice his own judgment as to the fitness of the various candidates before the people, and bow his neck to the yoke of a few corrupt and dishonest politicians of Philadelphia, who have arranged the whole programme, and who could have told months since what the result would be. Well might the Philadelphia Sun assure its readers some time since, that Pollock "*would get the whole Know-Nothing vote.*"

The pass-word of this order is also changed. We informed our readers some time since that it was "Traitor beware—No. 13." It is now reversed, and reads thus: "Beware traitor." Still more appropriate than the other.

The grip was formerly by pressing the joint of the little finger with the end of the middle finger. It is now thus: Take the end of the fingers of the hand of the person you are shaking, and press the second or middle joint of the middle or long finger with the end of your thumb—when the same conversation takes place as we explained in regard to the old grip, which is after letting go the hand, you say "where did you get that." If the person whose hand you have shaken is not a "Know-Nothing," he will be most likely to say, "get what?" when you turn it off by referring to some article of his dress, and say, "that breast-pin" or "that hat." If he whom you you question is a member of the order, replies: "I don't know, do you?" and you answer him back, "I don't know."

THAT "RICH IRISH BROGUE." The Bradford (Penn.) Gazette has the following capital hit at the Whig leaders in that State, who are using the Know Nothing influence to advance their selfish schemes. What is it that some of the Whig leaders will not do in the hope of regaining power and place? The Gazette says:

"Two years ago General Scott and the Whig leaders travelled the entire country pleading for foreign Catholic votes, and denouncing Gen. Pierce and the democratic party as being their enemies. Every whig paper in Pennsylvania took the same course. Gen. Scott loved the rich Irish brogue and sweet German accent, and his toadies swallowed the declaration with thrilling satisfaction. So anxious were the Whigs in Bedford to exhibit their love for foreign Catholics, that they determined to appoint a German Catholic postmaster, in the person of Mr. Andris Sanpp, and accordingly he received his commission from a whig Postmaster General, and took charge of the office before Judge Campbell came into power. Now the very same know-nothings who appointed Mr. Saupp ask that the democratic party be visited with destruction because they won't turn him out! The only bid ever made in this country for foreign Catholic votes was made by the whig party, under the lead of Gen. Scott, and now the same party demand that every foreigner in the nation shall be branded with a mark of infamy, and Judge Pollock, their candidate for governor, has taken an oath to carry out their views, if elected."

☞ Some idea of the party who have "triumphed" in Iowa, elected young Grimes Governor, and "rebuked the Nebraska swindle." may be obtained from the following authentic document, a verbatim copy:

"this the 26ht 1853.

July.

to the honerble William C. Smith of Marietta Marchell County Iowa wee as whigs and freesoilers of timbercrick think if advizeeble to hold a meteen at Maretta on next Satterday or Satterda folern for the perpes of draftern resolutions not to vote for eney man who is in faver of the Nebraska bill and in faver of licker traffic but wee will vote for those that will uppose the nebraska bill and is in favor of the mane licker law, now if you think propper to call a meten wee will mete you at Maretta at the time preposed, Send a few lines to the whigs of leegrand and let them no our intensions)

the whigs of timber crick are a gaing to vote for Dockter lackey for representative.

Jairus Gardner and others."

MR. BRAGG.

Thos. Bragg, Esq., the Governor elect of North Carolina, was here on Tuesday and Wednesday last, on a visit. He appears to be in good health.

Mr. Bragg was waited on by many of his friends, at his lodgings, at Col. Yarborough's Hotel. He left for his home in Northampton, on Thursday morning.

MAINE ELECTION. The news by telegraph is that Morrill is elected Governor, and six abolition whigs to Congress. The result may be somewhat changed by the full returns; but anti-Nebraskaism and abolition whiggery have no doubt swept another democratic State. Morrill is, we believe, the Maine-law candidate.

☞ A meeting of the Democrats of New Hanover was advertised to be held in Wilmington on Tuesday evening last, to take into consideration the proper course to be adopted in view of the coming election for a Commoner, to supply Col. Person's place.

VERMONT. It is stated that the triumph of the Whigs of Vermont is complete. We do not exactly know what sort of politicians has triumphed. If they are anti-Nebraska Whigs, we care no more for this triumph of the Whiggery than we do for the squealing in Deacon Slocumb's Piggery.

Wil. Com.

Come, father Loring, don't you know that there is not one Nebraska Whig in the whole State of Vermont?

☞ We invite attention to an article in our columns to-day, from the Washington Union, headed "A Southern Remedy for the Abolition Movement." Also, to the eloquent and interesting letter of our San Francisco Correspondent.

☞ We had here, on Wednesday night, a considerable fall of rain, which has added much to the general comfort. The weather is still warm. From the signs we suppose the rain was quite general.

Correspondence of the North Carolina Standard.

SAN FRANCISCO, California, Aug. 14, 1854.

ED. STANDARD: Since my last date, by means of those galvanic arteries which, in recent language of the eloquent Chapin, are "tissues of identity and nerves of electric sympathy around the globe," news of an event of great importance in the far distant East has "spread abroad wide as the waters be." I allude to the treaty with Japan. With your usual promptness you have doubtless laid before your readers all the particulars of the preliminary and concluding negotiations concerning the treaty, and I will not trouble you with a recapitulation.

This treaty is one of the most important political movements of the century, and the fact that to the enterprize of this Republic the world is to be indebted for the opening of the gates of this singular people to the commerce of the civilized world, is a subject of more legitimate pride than the subjugation of nations or the capture of fleets. From time immemorial this has been one of the favorite objects of commercial Europe, and unsuccessfully attempted by our own Government. It was reserved for the administration of Fillmore to conceive and of Pierce to consummate this important enterprise. And it will reflect a lustre upon their respective administrations which will mark their combined terms of service as an epoch in our national history.

Important as this treaty is to the Republic at large and to the world, it is peculiarly so to California, and particularly so to San Francisco. The trade of the Pacific is her heritage—its commerce must be poured into her lap, and every successive development of it must add another element to her prosperity. Through her gates the wealth of China—of barbaric Jud—and the untouched treasures of Japan will pour into the United States. The *entrepot* must be San Francisco, and with the vast markets for supplies now found in China, and which will now be rendered more accessible by the possession of a stopping place in Japan, the great future of this City seems most visibly marked out. Not even New York has—by geographical position—the amount of commerce that will spring up to supply the wants of the myriads of Asia, and which must necessarily be tributary to San Francisco.

This treaty will add a powerful impetus to the inter-oceanic railroad projects. The eastern Cities will be eager to share the trade in prospect, and the means of connecting themselves with the Pacific will be urged with renewed clamor. Whenever this vast work is *begun* it will not linger in the execution. The energies of a powerful and united people will be concentrated upon the work, and the same people have when divided, performed wonders in the eyes of Hartford Convention federalists and drowsy Europe.

With railroad communication with home—and steamers flying to Japan—and regular packets up and down the coast—with our vast agricultural lands all producing their rich crops and the mines yielding their precious ore, what City—ancient or modern, European or American—can long take precedence of San Francisco? Is it not wonderful that while perhaps at this moment thrones are tottering and empires rending in Europe—while perhaps the descendants of Tamerlane are sweeping over the nations of the old world—while at least the trained cohorts of monarchy are marshaling for the shock and carnage of war, Providence is leading this young Republic in the paths of peaceful conquests, and pointing her out to the *effete* and crumbling monarchies of Europe as the future highway of the nations and the hope of the world?

The present year promises to be prolific in great events. The contest by Russia now going on for the mastery in eastern Europe, and the overthrow of the Ottomans in Turkey, and the cunning and deceptive alliance of England and France against the extension of popular power in *both* hemispheres, are two of the most remarkable occurrences in modern history. And whilst the great nations of the hemisphere are dashing against each other in the mad tumult and crash of battle, the United States are opening up new realms of peaceful *commercial* sway. The Czar, though doubtless thirsting for greater political power and dominion, yet, in seeking to over ride the lethargic and drowsy Turk, and build up great commercial and naval interests in the Euxine and Levant, but treads in the track of the great spirit of progress of the age.

Britain and Gaul, sworn and hereditary enemies to each other and to republicanism, join hands to support despotism, keep back the people, and to prop up the shaking ruins of monarchies.

Whilst our mother land is striving to preserve the status quo, the balance of *dynastic* power on Continental Europe, and to secure her object, seeking alliance with the land of *Haynau*—free and happy Columbia is pursuing the *predestined* path of Anglo Saxon liberty over the Cordilleras and across the vast Pacific, developing the hidden resources of the remotest corners of the earth, and persuading the ignorant and distrustful millions who dwell therein to "*come out into the light of day,*" and be fellow men and fellow nations.

Commodore Perry's success possesses a double interest from the fact that it is coeval with the magic rise and expansion of a magnificent empire on these Pacific shores, and a triple significance as being cotemporaneous with the project of traversing our continent with a giant railway.

Here are thirty millions of people (exceeding our own number) who have never had any commercial intercourse with the world—possessing a country of nearly 300,000 square miles—teeming with all the natural resources of agricultural, manufacturing and mineral production, offered to us for our enterprise, and a part of our mighty and mysterious mission. Offered for the diffusion of our language—our ideas—our republican spirit, which travel wherever our ships go, and do so much to enlighten the mind and enrich the treasures of every port, and to cement in a common brotherhood of civilization, the people of the whole world.

Now, what is our first duty at this juncture? Is it not the construction of the trans-continental railroad? And before, by any physical possibility that can be done, the establishment of a line of Government mail-steamers, connecting this country with the islands of the Pacific, and the Japanese and Chinese seas? This is the natural tendency of things. The ports of the Pacific Archipelagos—China and Japan, can be brought into a brisk and thriving trade before the railroad could be completed, and these advantages must be secured by us or we shall be recreant to our duty to the financial interests of the country.

We seek wealth to build up a nation, not for the splendor of courts and princes, but to strengthen our great Republic, the daring and determined pioneer of freedom. While the wealth of India has been wrested from its lawful possessors, and consigned to the coffers of England at the bayonet point and cannon's mouth, the United States have obtained access to China and Japan by *peaceful* negotiations and *fraternal* alliance.

Already fifty thousand of the dusky sons of Asia are peaceably pursuing their various avocations under our flag and on our soil. These are Chinamen—their wealthy merchants are coming among us and settling permanently, and thus forming a bond which no combined English or French influence can sever. Japan will follow, and then new and interesting fields of enterprise will be open before us. Through these new channels of commerce the millions who are now coming within our already populous borders from the realms of Europe, must find a field for their genius and enterprise in various ways.

The war now raging beyond the Danube will drive crowds of immigrants of the better classes to our shores; yea, hundreds of thousands, and it is our duty to make some provision for them, and in no way can we do it so effectually as by the establishment, as the initiative, of a line of steamers to the new empires now opening to our commerce, and the construction of the railroad to the Pacific. This done, the supremacy of the commercial world is ours indisputably, and the sceptre of London, as the financial capital of the globe, will depart forever.

TELLIAMED.

U. S. PUBLIC LANDS IN MARKET. It is stated that the Secretary of the Interior is about to restore to "market" all the lands withheld from sale on account of the contemplated railroads running through or near them, except, of course, in cases where Congress has actually made the grants for railroad purposes asked. A large body of very desirable lands will thus become again subject to private entry at $1 25 per acre, or to location with land scrip.

Recommend to your children virtue; that alone can make them happy—not gold.

W. H. AND R. S. TUCKER,

AT THEIR NEW STORE, No. 9, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT THEIR FALL STOCK OF—FRENCH, GERMAN, SWISS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, AND INDIAN DRY GOODS, comprising one of the largest and most varied assortments ever offered in this city.

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, LINENS, &c., will be found in this Stock in great varieties. Their customers and the public generally are earnestly requested to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we will make it to their interest to examine our stock.

Call and see our stock of HATS and CAPS, as we have now in Store all the modern styles, namely, the *Eye Opener, Wide-Awake, Know-Nothing, Fast-a-Sleep, &c., &c.* Also a full stock of men's wear, Groceries and Crockery.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, Sept. 10, 1854. 84—

THE ST LOUIS ARRIVED!

NEW YORK, Sept. 12. The St. Louis reached here to-day with Liverpool dates to the 30th. Her commercial news is important, but that of a political nature without interest.

MISCELLANEOUS. The French troops had re-embarked from Bomersund, and were expected to make a descent on Finland.

The expedition for Crimea was expected to leave Varna on the 30th of August, with seventy thousand men.

The Spanish government has borrowed 65,000,000 reals, on the security of revenues of Cuba.

Queen Christina had quitted Madrid unopposed.

MARKETS. Cotton had advanced an eighth on qualities below middling. The sales of Cotton on the 28th and 29th were 8000 bales each day.

Breadstuffs were dull and had declined. Wheat 1d; Flour from 1½ shillings to 2 shillings. Corn had advanced 1s.

The weather is fine for harvest.

Terrible Row with Barnum's Showmen—Military Ordered Out.

A great row with these men at Rappahannock, Va., occurred on Thursday last. It originated from the arrest of one of their number for stealing a colored boy from a gentleman at Madison C. H., the baggage of the boy being found on the showman's wagon.

The fight commenced in streets, and was pretty general. Sticks, clubs, and all sorts of weapons were used, and a magistrate named Braxton Eastham, was knocked down several times, his head cut, and several of his teeth knocked out.

Many of the citizens of Tappahannock barely escaped with their lives in the general melee that ensued.

The militia were finally ordered out, arms placed in their hands, and orders given to clear the streets.

This brought the rioters to their senses, and they skulked on the first appearance of a musket. Some were chased into the mountains, some into the kitchen lofts, and others took to the woods.

Several of the scamps have been arrested, and it is hoped the people of Rappahannock will mete out to them the extreme penalty due to their crimes.

Rain at Boston—Gale, &c.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Two and a half inches of rain fell during a north-east-storm of thirty-six hours ending on Sunday night. The weather to-day is clear and cool.

The gale yesterday was severe on the coast, but no damage was done to the shipping. The light, ship off Minot's Ledge was broken from her moorings, but assistance from Cohasset prevented it from going ashore.

DIED,

In Washington city, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Sunday, 10th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH BENTON, wife of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, aged sixty years. Her protracted illness of several years, which from the first was known to be beyond remedy, was borne with a patience and propriety of demeanor that proves how the noble faculties and affections may survive the wreck of the mortal frame. She was one whose mind would not allow the most prostrating affliction to overthrow the fine character it had formed. No part of it gave way under the long trial to which it was subjected. The simplicity of manners, the domestic and social virtues, the generous, high-toned, well regulated feelings, the religious faith; severe to herself, liberal to all the rest of the world, in which she was nurtured in her father's house and among the Virginia Puritans of Rockbridge, stood the test of thirty years, spent amidst the fashionable life of Washington and the prejudices of its political strife, without reproach.

Her exalted character bore the more trying ordeal of a malady which conquers the will and often drunks down the noble traits of the most happily constituted natures.—The ruling feelings in Mrs. Benton's heart, and strongest to the last, was her devotion to her husband. Of late she has sat constantly by his side when at his labors at home, and indeed their lives may be said to have been inseparable, for she has made her home wherever his business called him. She was willing to part with him on his late return to Missouri because she was too weak to accompany him, and knew that his duty required his presence at his home. When she felt the approach of the crisis which terminated her life, she led her daughter to the vacant chair in which her husband worked, and, by look and gestures, made it apparent that she required his recall. It was too late. She walked to the bed in the next apartment, from which she was never able to rise again.—*Rich. Enq.*

Cheap Place.—No. 29, Fayetteville St.

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF MOST OF OUR FALL purchases, which is more extensive than we have heretofore had, and to which we invite the whole *human race.* Some may choose to call attention by means of *Northern* printed Circulars sent to a favored few—we invite ALL—the rich, the poor, the bond and the free. COME ONE, COME ALL—examine our stock, if they *don't* suit, *don't* buy.

We take this occasion to return our acknowledgments to the community by which we have been so liberally sustained.

EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1854. 84—

☞ Star, Post and Age copy.

Visitors to the North Carolina State Fair,

WILL BE CARRIED OVER THE R. & G. RAILroad and returned for the price of a Single Ticket. Articles for exhibition will be transported free of charge, except in cases when they are to be exhibited for pay. Only one sample of the same article belonging to the same person will be transported free.

Visitors and articles for exhibition will be carried on the same terms, to the Granville Co., Agricultural Fair at Henderson, and to the Fair of the N. C. and Va. Agricultural Society at Petersburg.

A special freight train will be sent from Weldon to Raleigh on each day as the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall designate, for the transportation of articles to the N. C. State Fair, and exhibitors are respectfully requested to be ready for that train, as otherwise they may be disappointed in reaching the Fair in time.

No freight will be allowed in the passenger trains.

L. O'B. BRANCH *President.*

R. & G. R. R. Office, Sept. 12, 1854. 85—4d.

Boot and Shoe Store.

HENRY E. DEPKIN IN RETURNING THANKS for past favors respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has just returned from the North with a large and varied assortment of Goods in his line, which he will feel much pleasure in exhibiting.

Store West Side of Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1854. 1038—3tw.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the next Legislature of North Carolina for the privilege of erecting a dam across Neuse River, a few hundred yards above the Smithfield Bridge.

Sept. 15, 1854. 85—30d.

Petersburg Female College.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the last Wednesday in this month (27th day of September,) and close on the 15th July, 1855.

FACULTY.

REV. GEORGE W. CARTER,
President, and Prof. Belle Lettres, Ethics, &c.

ROBERT KERR, A. M.,
Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

WILLIAMS T. DAVIS, A. M.,
Ancient Languages and Literature.

JOSEPH WALL,
Modern Languages and Painting.

J. FRED. WULFF,
Music and Drawing.

MISS EMMA J. TAYLOR,
Ornamental Branches.

MISS AMANDA D. ARMISTEAD,
Primary Department.

TERMS OF TUITION for the Scholastic Year:

Primary department	$20
Academic, (advanced English branches)	40
Collegiate—higher English branches with Latin or Greek	50

EXTRAS.

Modern Languages, each	20
Music on Piano or Guitar	40
Drawing in Pencil, (per quarter,)	5
Painting in Oil or Water, (per quarter,)	10
Lectures and Experiments in Natural Sciences, (per course,)	5
Sacred Music—Daily exercise	NO CHARGE.

BOARDING.

Young ladies from a distance will reside in the family of WILLIAM LEA, Jun'r, Esq., who occupies the College premises, as will also President CARTER and lady.

For further particulars address the President, care of E. P. NASH, Petersburg, Va.

September 4, 1854. 83—1m.

FALL TRADE, 1854.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER BALtic and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of

Foreign Dry Goods,

Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low* rates. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of

Domestic Fabrics.

Purchased from first hands, and at the recent

Large Auction Sales

at great sacrifices.

We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

PETERSBURG, Va. 83—

$350 REWARD,
A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency David S. Reid, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas, it has been made to appear to me that one JAMES WILSON, stands charged with the murder of Nathan C. Clayland in the county of Mecklenburg; and whereas it has been made to appear that the said JAMES WILSON has fled beyond the limits of this State.

Now therefore, to the end that the said JAMES WILSON may be brought to justice, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of three hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said JAMES WILSON to the Sheriff of Mecklenburg.

DESCRIPTION,

JAMES WILSON is about 17 or 18 years of age; about 5 feet in height; auburn hair, and of youthful appearance: has some scars or scratches on his face; wide mouth, and face rather broad; is quick and bold in speaking, and inclined to drink.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, of the city of Raleigh, this the 12th day of September A. D. 1854.

[L. S.]

By the Governor:

DAVID S. REID.

SAMUEL F. ADAMS, JR., *Private Secretary.*

Sept. 12th, 1854. 85—4t.

Charlotte Democrat will insert six times.

NOTICE.—WISHING TO CLOSE UP OUR BUSINESS at Monterey, Johnston county, we will sell the whole of our possessions, to-wit: Between eight and nine hundred acres of land, three hundred of which have been boxed, two good Dwelling Houses, two Store Houses, Still and fixtures, three good wells of water, all other shelters necessary for Distillery purposes, and one of the healthiest places in the country.

Any person wishing to engage in the Distillery business would do well to make early application. The situation is 18 miles from Raleigh, 20 from Fayetteville, 10 or 12 to the nearest point on Cape Fear. Possession will be given 1st January, 1855, or earlier if desired.

LEACH & BANKS.

☞ Star, Register and Metropolitan will please copy and send account to this Office.

Pianos Tuned and Repaired.

A. G. KERN, FROM THE CELEBRATED PIANO Manufactory of Knabe, Gaehle & Co., Baltimore, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh, that he will be in town a few days, to attend to any tuning or repairing of Pianos that may be entrusted to him. Being provided with a very complete set of tools and the best materials, he is confident of giving satisfaction in every case. It is his purpose to visit regularly every year such towns and villages as offer encouragement sufficiently liberal to justify the expense; and thus to supply a want long felt in many parts where the services of reliable tuners can seldom be procured. All orders left at Lawrence's Hotel will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 13, 1854. 1039—w3w3tpd.

A RARE CHANCE FOR SPECULATION.

The Subscriber offers for sale a tract of land lying 12 miles southwest of Raleigh near the Aikin Road, on which there is in successful operation a splendid steam circular saw mill, cutting from two thousand five hundred, to four thousand feet of lumber per day.

The said tract of land contains 800 acres and is most admirably adapted to the *Turpentine* business, being nearly all pine woods, and besides, there is yet a sufficient quantity of timber to keep the *Mill* in operation for a considerable length of time.

Wishing to dispose of this property, I will make the terms accommodating to any one wishing to buy.

For further particulars, apply to me, or to Editors of the "Metropolitan."

H. B. WHITAKER.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1854. 1039—3tw.

NOTICE.—Having qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Adam G. Banks, dec'd., I hereby notify all persons indebted to said Estate to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against the Estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law; or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. SUSAN BANKS, Exec.

I hereby appoint Linn Banks and Thomas L. Banks my lawful agents to transact my business as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Adam G. Banks, dec'd.

SUSAN BANKS.

Sept. 12, 1854. 1039—w3w.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2¼ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, .. at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

Fidelity to the interests of non-residents.

Registers of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

Lands located, bought and sold.

Claims against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A thorough and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

Strangers looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

Registers open for examination.

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.

May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

NOTICE THIS!—WE OFFER FOR SALE, IN tracts to suit purchasers, the following valuable lands in TEXAS:

606	acres on waters of	Bull Creek,	Travis Co.
320	" "	Cedar Creek,	Bastrop Co.
1280	" "	Trinity,	Leon county.
5848	" "	Yegua,	Burleson and Washington counties.
1380	" "	Davidson's creek,	Burleson Co.
300	" "	South Bosque,	McClennan.
320	" "	Williamson's Creek,	Travis Co.
149	" "	Onion creek, (improved)	Travis county.
1195	" "	Colorado river,	Burnett.
758	" "	near Austin—improved.	
320	" "	Wresler's creek,	Bell co.
1600	" "	San Gabriel,	Burnet co.
513	" "	near Georgetown, (improved)	Williamson co.
640	" "	Liveoak creek,	Bell co.
640	" "	Paluxy,	McClennan co.
4782	" "	Sandies,	Colorado co.
2214	" "	Brazos river,	Falls co.
640	" "	Cypress creek,	Hays co.
1956	" "	Wilbarger's creek,	Travis.
247	" "	Gilleland's creek,	Travis county —improved.
2560	" "	Little river,	Bell co.
10346	" "	" "	Milam co.
1942	" "	" "	Falls co.
3718	" "	Brazos river,	Brazoria co.
4428	" "	Walnut creek,	Bastrop.
177	" "	Angelina,	Rusk co.
2214	" "	Bernard,	Brazoria co.
4438	" "	Brazos,	Milam co.
785	" "	Angelina,	Rusk co.
640	" "	Buckner's creek,	Fayette.
5760	" "	Guadalupe river,	Bexar.
546	" "	Leona,	Bexar co.
4800	" "	Frio,	Bexar co.
1070	" "	Pierdenales,	Gillespie co.
1107	" "	La Vaca,	Lavaca co.
2214	" "	Carancahua bayou,	Jackson co.
2952	" "	Old Caney,	Brazoria co.
	" "	Sandy,	Burnett co.

We also offer for sale the following town and city property:

37 acres in town and out-lots in Caldwell, Burleson county.
5 acres, part of out-lot 72, in Div. D., City of Austin.
10 do do. do. improved.
In the City of Austin.
Lots 22 and 22, Div. E.; 79, 80, 82, and 83, Div. D.; 1 and 2, bl'k 115; 7, 8, and 9, bl'k 108; 2, 3, and 10, bl'k 149; 5 and 6, bl'k 127.

☞ Full exhibits of title on file, and registers open for examination.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers, Collecting and Land Agents, Austin.

July 22, 1854. 78—tf.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS—CHEAPER THAN EVER!! The Subscribers take great pleasure in informing the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just received an entirely new stock of all the articles in their line.

Thankful for the liberal patronage already received, they will do all in their power to deserve a continuance of the same.

Their present stock consists in part of

JEWELRY—Gold Earrings, Breastpins, Cuffpins, Fingerrings, Sleevebuttons, Bracelets, Lockets, Fob and Guard Chains, Pencils, Pens, Watches, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS, &c.,—Berlin and French Caskets, Furnish Leather Reticules of all sizes, Paper mache Workboxes, Spanish and French Fans from 50 cents to $7 00, Portmonies of Leather, Velvet and Pearl, French Cigar cases, Pocket books, Wostenholm's celebrated Cutlery, Dressing and Pocket Combs of Ivory, Buffalo India Rubber and round Combs, Puff, Tucking and side Combs, Faber's pencils, French flowerwares of all descriptions, Fancy cups and saucers, from 40 cents to $3, Gothic 1 and 8 day Clocks, German silver Castors, wax, kid, crying and India Rubber dolls of all sizes, Looking Glasses from 5 cents to $2 50.

All kinds of Perfumery and Toilet requisites.

China and Glassware of various descriptions, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Common and French Candies, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Fruit, Prunes, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Nuts, Wines, Vinegar, Porter, Ale, Cordials, Bitters, Schiedam Schnaps, &c., &c. F. MAHLER & CO.

Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—

A Few Remarks! June 15, 1854.

E. L. HARDING HAS MADE VERY RECENTLY large accessions to his STOCK, and can now certainly supply all those who are in need of well made SUMMER CLOTHING. He has on hand one hundred Lustre Alpacca Dress Frock style; seventy-five French Drab d'Etes Frocks, one hundred French Linen Sacks; seventy-five Brown Duck Linen Frocks, cut in Dress Frock style, very handsome; White Grass and Gingham Sacks, in any quantity; also, a very full assortment of White and Colored Marseilles Vests; Black and Fancy Silk do.; twenty-five dozen Gauze, Merino and Lisle Thread Under-Shirts. For bargains in superior Ready-Made Clothing, always bear in mind that HARDING'S is the place.

☞ Register and Weekly Post copy. E. L. HARDING. 62—

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.

Sept. 27, 1853. W. F. COLLINS. 90—tf.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw8m.

SUPERIOR HAVANA SEGARS.—80,000 VERY superior Havana Segars.
100,000 Good German Segars.
50,000 Domestic Segars.
Just received and for sale by
BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
July 13, 1854. Portsmouth, Va. 69—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1,500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 30 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke Irons, Bow pins, Whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grubbing do., wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Rolls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, cauldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidured Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazaar,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON-made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.

Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for bridal or other presents.

Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.

Odor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.

Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. These Goods are of the very finest quality.

For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER,
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. N. C. Book Store. 15—

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c.

CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.

Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE "WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE" is now open. The public may depend upon having their wants supplied, at all seasons of the year, on reasonable terms.

ICE ordered from the country will be well packed and promptly forwarded at all times.

All orders for Ice must be addressed to "WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE."

☞ Terms Cash, which will be strictly adhered to in all cases.

Deposits may be made by persons ordering from a distance.

Price, One Cent per Pound. Extra charge for package, drayage, &c.

A. H. VAN BOKKELEN, *Proprietor.*
Wilmington, N. C., April 1, 1854. 40—6m.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. Crenshaw as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address

Dr. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 22, 1853. 3—tf.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the Citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he is prepared now for manufacturing all kinds of Gold and Silver ware, viz: Goblets, Mugs, Teapots, Earrings and Finger-rings, Breastpins, Bracelets, &c., &c. Setting Jewels and Repairing all kinds of Jewelry in a manner warranted to give satisfaction; Engraving and Chasing of every description in a style not to be surpassed.

All orders may be left at F. Mahler's & Co., where he has taken the room adjoining the storeroom.

H. MAHLER.

P. S. The most reasonable rate given for Old Gold and Silver.

Raleigh, April 15, 1854. 44—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION OF MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.—A system of Modern Geography, comprising a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceanics, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, etc., Illustrated by more than forty colored Maps, and numerous Wood-cut Engravings, and designed for the instruction of Youth in Schools and Families, by S. Augustus Mitchell. To which is added a Geography of North Carolina, compiled for the use of Families, Academies and Schools, by C. H. Wiley.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42.

THE CELEBRATED RAHAT-EE-LOKOOM OR TUQKISH FIG-PASTE—A delicious article of confectionary for the well, and an agreeable and nutricious food for the ill and feeble; good for Coughs and Colds, and particularly beneficial and strengthening for weak Lungs. Also a lot of fine Pine-Apples, Maple Sugar, and Crystalized fruit. Call soon at

ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
New Confectionary Store.
Raleigh, N. C., May, 5, 1854. 49—tf.

BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING, PRODUCE AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner King and Water Sts.,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal attention to the sale and shipment of all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make liberal advances on consignments.

D. A. BAIN, | E. A. HATTON, | G. M. BAIN, jr.
Portsmouth, Va., March 27, 1844. 38—

PULLEN & BELVIN, DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, COACH TRIMMINGS, CROCKERY AND WOOD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND EDGE TOOLS, *Bolting Cloth, &c. &c.*

R. Smith's Corner, Raleigh, N. C.—Pocket and Table Knives, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Vices, Halter and Trace Chains, Hammers, Axes, Augurs, Anvils, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Ware, wrought cut and spike Nails, Wood Ware, Coach Trimmings, Bolting Cloths, Crockery Ware, and every style of House-keeping articles, and Farmer's and Mechanic's tools.

Raleigh, May 5, 1853. 40—tf.

NO. 1, FAMILY GROCERIES.—Stewart Syrup and Molasses, Brown, Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Loaf Sugars, Rio, Laguira, Mocas, Maricabo, and Java Coffees, Maccaroni, Vermacilli, Corn Starch for Puddings &c., Green and Black Teas, Chocolate and Coco, Sperm Adsmantine and Tallow candles, Var gated, Rosin and Turpentine Soaps, Pure Cider Vinegar.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—
** Post copy,

NORTH CAROLINA REPORTS.

BUSBEE'S LAW AND EQUITY.—Bound volumes and in sheets, for sale at the
NORTH CAROLINA BOOK-STORE.
Complete sets of the North Carolina Reports constantly on hand.
H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, April 27th, 1854. 49—3m.

JUST TO HAND—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF choice CIGARS and amongst them that favorite brand, La Palmetto.

Also a large lot of that superior Smoking Tobacco, Fine Old Mild. Call at F. MAHLER'S & CO.
April 10, 1854. 24—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh,*—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Boulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville, J. G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensboro', of Raleigh.

John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Bonner, Salem, J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City, P. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Agn'r Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Boulhac, *President,*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President,*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer,*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary,*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney,*
J. Herrman, *General Agent,*
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed Geeneral Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willis J. Palmer, *Secretary,* or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,
PORSTMOUTH, VA.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

ICE CREAM!!—THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Raleigh, and the Ladies in particular, that he is now ready to furnish them with ICE CREAM—having opened a large Saloon expressly for the Ladies, and one also for Gentlemen, he hopes, by strict attention and also by giving them something palatable, that he will receive a liberal share of their patronage.

ANTONIO PIZZINI,
3 doors below Messrs. Tucker & Bro.

N. B.—Persons wishing to get ICE CREAM, by the gallon, will please give notice the day before they wish it.

A. P.

CREAM WANTED!—PERSONS HAVING FRESH CREAM for sale will please call at
ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
Confectionary Store.
Raleigh, May 10, 1854. 51—

NOTICE.

TO MILL-OWNERS and THOSE WHO INTEND BUILDING MILLS.—The Subscribers, being desirous of extending their business farther south, respectfully inform those intending to erect Flour Mills, that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of materials necessary for such establishments, such as Iron-work, Burr Millstones, Bolting Cloths, &c., &c. Being practical Millwrights, they are fully competent and prepared to execute all orders in their line, and will warrant their work to be executed in the best manner. Address

HASKELL & STOCKWELL,
New-Haven, Connecticut.
April 25, 1854. 1013—wtf.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.

Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.

Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

PAINTS, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of Paints, Oils and Varnishes, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commensurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Conch and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

OSAGE ORANGE.—The Hedge Plant of America, The Osage Orange, has more than met the most sanguine expectations of its friends; and so far as regards the great object in view, a good and beautiful fence, adaptation to our climate, variety of soil, hardiness, easy propagation, and cheapness, it is all that can be desired. A supply of the seed, and a Treatise on the cultivation of the plant, may be had of

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh; March 28, 1854. 38—

KADER BIGGS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

February 1, 1854. 29—1ysw.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting.
For sale by
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.

Candies assorted per lb. C.....12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.....15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.....20 to 25 do

The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies.

SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Red Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,

In store and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys, Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids, Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings, Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRY J. PEPPER & SON,
Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, No. 175 Chesnut St. opposite the State House, Philadelphia, Pa.
June 6, 1854. 53—1y.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful Instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
May 11, 1853. Norfolk, Va. 51—tf.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings,* for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

KEEP A LOOK OUT!—When you see EVANS & COOKE, over the door walk in. No. 29 Cheap place, under the Sky Light, one door above every body. There are so many advertising as being next door to Messrs. Evans & Cooke, we wish you to *look out.*

We have received our entire supply of Goods, consisting of every article kept in a first rate Southern Retail and Wholesale House, and feel confident it would prove to be the interest of all who wish to save in purchases to give our stock an examination before buying. Harding will be at Home in a very few days bringing with him what's nice.

EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, March 17, 1854. 25—

JUST ARRIVED AT F. MAHLER'S & CO.
5 doz. Buffaloetongues—a fine article,
200 " Smoked Beef,
200 " Superior Gochen Cheese,
30 boxes Layer and Bunch Raisins, in halfs, quarters and eighths,
20 do. Currants, Lemons, Figs, Brandy Peaches,
Pickles,
10 Packages Brown Stout, and Scotch Ale,
1 tierce new Rice, superior Vinegar—&c., &c.
☞ Call and see.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854. 22—

NOTICE TO CORN GROWERS.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale a peculiar kind of Corn known as the Canada prolific Corn, which excels any grain ever before offered to the Southern Planters, both for beauty and increase. It is a handsome white corn, and produces from three to eight stalks from each grain, each stalk bearing two to three ears of Corn—and the suckers are as prolific as the original stalk, bearing an equal number of ears. I procured a small quantity of this corn through the mail, and planted nine grains in a common sandy garden, that had never received any other manure than from the stable and barn yard, and the result was eighty-six silks and fifty-eight ears! Had not the drought come upon it at the time it did, several other ears would have matured.

I will send packages of one hundred grains each, postpaid, for one dollar, to any one remitting me that sum; and I feel confident no man who invests this small sum for this Corn will regret the experiment. This is not the "Sucker Corn" that shoots at every joint—this species is as late as the common Indian corn and will grow as tall. All orders to be post-paid and addressed to

ANTHONY DAVIS, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir Co., N. C., or Williams & Haywood, T. M. 20 Raleigh.
February 23d, 1854. 23—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Herrman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to

JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—Wise & Brother, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. Wise & Brother.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

MORE DESIRABLE THAN EVER!!

JUST RECEIVED AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE the largest and most elegant assortment of new and fashionable Music that has yet been offered. Call and examine.

ALSO FOR THE LADIES. This day received a very extensive assortment of Perfumery, comprising extracts for the Handkerchief, for the Toilet, for the Hands, for the Teeth, for the Hair.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN. The Beard. There also, may be found the inimitable and delectable Upper Ten Extract.

The best assortment of STRINGS to be found in the State. Prices reduced.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Accordeons, Violins, Banjos, Tamborines. Now opening at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED